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ABSTRACT

The deliberations of the planning conference to discuss and outline a statewide functioning solar energy technology network and a set of recommendations for future action are presented in this report. Topic areas include background information on both the project and the current energy information system in South Carolina, along with a summary of the deliberations and recommendations. The conference agenda and participant list, two proposals to the Oak Ridge National Laboratory, and a checklist of solar energy information sources are appended. (JVP)

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SOLAR TECHNOLOGY INFORMATION TRANSFER IN SOUTH CAROLINA: REPORT OF A PLANNING CONFERENCE COLUMBIA, AUGUST 1 — 2, 1978

SPONSORS:

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TO THE EDUCATIONAL RESOURCES INFORMATION CENTER (ERIC) AND USERS OF THE ERIC SYSTEM."

JOHNNIE GIVENS, CONFERENCE DIRECTOR
CASSANDRA S. GISSENDANNER, RECORDER AND EDITOR

IR006757

FOREWORD

This conference report is written primarily as a referral tool for persons who designed and planned the system for dissemination of solar technology information in South Carolina and for those bodies responsible for executing the decisions and recommendations of the South Carolina Planning Conference for Solar Technology Information Transfer held in Columbia on 1-2 August 1978.

The report is organized into three main sections: a general introductory section composed of background material on the Solar Technology Information Transfer Project and on the organization of the present energy information system in South Carolina; a section delineating the discussion and activities of the planning conference, including that conference's final recommendations; and a section of several appendices which include a checklist of the publications included in the solar technology information packets which have been placed in the public libraries.

INTRODUCTION

BACKGROUND ON THE SOLAR TECHNOLOGY INFORMATION TRANSFER PROJECT

As a result of the oil embargo by the OPEC countries, energy has been raised to a new level of importance in this country, as well as in other parts of the world; and the search for alternate forms of energy along with the necessity for energy conservation has come to the forefront. In both private, industrial, and governmental sectors the research and development of alternate sources of energy have begun to assume an important role. One of the principal alternative sources of energy is solar. With the resurgence of ideas and proposals to harness the sun's energy directly, new information, new technology, and new equipment are being developed. Because of the experimental state of the art all of these are rapidly changing.

Oak Ridge National Laboratory Program

In 1977, the last year of its existence, the Energy Research and Development Administration directed each of the six national laboratories to develop programs for transferring information on solar technology from the specialists in the field to potential residential and commercial users. While five of the national laboratories focused on developing a viable commercial market for solar technology, the sixth laboratory, Oak Ridge National Laboratory (ORNL), decided that it would develop an informed public as the basis for a strong commercial market.

Oak Ridge National Laboratory proposed to develop a program for making information concerning the latest developments in solar technology readily available to transfer agents: architects, engineers, contractors, officials of savings and loan associations, librarians, educators in technical schools, and the like. It divided the program into three phases.

Phase I consists of information workshops designed for transfer agents. These workshops stress four topics: current technical status of solar technologies, economic feasibility of these technologies, consumer protection and information sources. The resources of universities within a state and Oak Ridge Associated Universities are used.

Phase II is the state-wide information network. This network utilizes the resources of state library systems, state energy offices, and university energy centers. Kits of solar information materials are placed in each county library in the state, the state library's collection of solar energy materials is substantially increased, and in-service training workshops for librarians are conducted.

Phase III is composed of intensive short courses. This phase makes use of the resources of industry, trade, professional and union associations. It stresses programs that will insure proper use and installation of solar equipment.

Southeastern Library Association

In July 1977 the Southeastern Library Association (SELA) began co-operating with ORNL in co-ordinating the dissemination of information state by state throughout its fourteen state area. SELA primarily works with ORNL in attaining the objectives of Phase II by distributing a basic reference packet on solar energy technology

to each public library in the state, providing additional solar materials to the state library agency's technical collections which are available to all public libraries through interlibrary loan, and conducting workshops for reference librarians to update their knowledge and skills in the subject area.

The South Carolina Planning Conference

Sponsored by Oak Ridge National Laboratory and the Southeastern Library Association, the Planning Conference for Solar Technology Information Transfer held in Columbia, South Carolina at the Carolina Town House on August 1-2, 1978, was one part of Phase II and the first activity of the Solar Technology Information Transfer Project in South Carolina. As such the main purpose of the conference was to allow decision makers to ". . . analyze the information facilities of South Carolina, the information needs of the citizen in the area of solar technology, and make recommendations to fill those needs." It was hoped that the planning conference would provide a follow-up system in the state which would insure a continuation of the sharing of information as needs continued. This system would be a necessary adjunct to the placement of the basic collections in the libraries and the in-service training for librarians.

BACKGROUND OF THE PRESENT ENERGY INFORMATION SYSTEM IN SOUTH CAROLINA

Oak Ridge National Laboratory advocated the use of the resources of state library systems, state energy offices, and university energy centers in a state-wide information network. The representatives at the planning conference for South Carolina agreed that the existing information agencies in the state were of excellent and sound quality and therefore could be utilized as mechanisms for solar technology

information transfer. A discussion of the energy information services environment of South Carolina follows.

The South Carolina Library Network

Serving all 46 counties the South Carolina statewide library network includes 39 county and regional library systems with 101 branch libraries and 43 bookmobiles, 36 college and university libraries and 16 technical education libraries. The South Carolina State Library is the central point for this network and co-ordinates the system for public and institutional libraries. The University of South Carolina and Clemson University serve the same function through interlibrary loan for the state's academic institutions. Although each public library has its own governing board and its sources of local support, it may receive federal and state funds through and from the State Library.

By law one of the duties of the South Carolina State Library is "the development of a program of statewide library service to meet the needs of the people of the state." The State Library, as one means of meeting this obligation operates a "reference referral and interlibrary loan center for the state," which supplies to local libraries information requested by their users, and lends books and photocopies of periodical articles and other materials. Providing even greater interlibrary loan and research capabilities, the State Library and Richland County Public Library, as well as nine academic libraries, are members of the Southeastern Library Network (SOLINET), which at present is connected with the Ohio College Library Center (OCLC). This membership gives them access to a computer-based catalog of member libraries in eleven southeastern states and in Ohio, as well as other parts of the United States.

In addition, the State Library, in an attempt to make books and information more readily available throughout the state, microfilmed its own catalog along with that of Clemson University and the University of South Carolina. Microfilm copies of the South Carolina State Library catalog are located in the libraries of the three Area Reference Resource Centers which are now being developed and in the headquarters of thirty-five county library systems. Area Reference Resource Centers are the county libraries in Charleston, Florence, and Greenville, which have collections and staff large enough to supplement the reference services of libraries in their respective areas. There is also a Division for the Blind and Physically Handicapped as a part of the State Library with services available for eligible persons. From the foregoing information it can be readily ascertained that the public libraries are indeed part of a network wherein no library is limited to its own resources.

In addition to a well defined network of public libraries co-ordinated by the South Carolina State Library, South Carolina has thirty-six colleges and universities with forty-two campuses where formal post-secondary educational programs are offered. Of these, nine are publicly supported; and the rest are privately supported institutions. Three of the institutions have major research libraries: Clemson University, Medical University of South Carolina, and the University of South Carolina, with the University of South Carolina being a member of the Association of Research Libraries and the Association of Southeastern Research Libraries. These library collections of the state's colleges and universities, and especially those which are federal documents depositories, constitute a

significant resource for interlibrary co-operation and for any continuing solar information program. Of the thirty-six academic institutions, nine belong to SOLINET. Being a part of this bibliographic network puts them in the unique position to offer research assistance beyond the capabilities of all but the largest libraries. Two of the major research libraries, Clemson University and the University of South Carolina, have computer-assisted reference services. The University of South Carolina uses Bibliographic Retrieval Service and Clemson University utilizes Lockheed. These two activities on the part of libraries—membership in SOLINET and utilization of computer-assisted reference services—have tremendous potential use in the Solar Technology Information Transfer Project; and they should have impact on future planning and development.

There are sixteen technical education centers in the state where formal post-secondary education programs are offered. These centers have already held seminars for the public and for their staff and faculty in the field of solar heating and air conditioning. Additionally, they have purchased reference books, textbooks, and study guides in this area for their students. These centers are already involved in the practical applications of solar technology.

South Carolina Energy Management Office

As a response to the national energy crisis in 1973, Governor John C. West, by executive order, created the South Carolina Energy Management Office, which serves as a data source, a research and statistical arm and advisor to the Governor's Office, as well as to any other state agency, board, commission, or study committee

involved in energy use and or planning. The office also provides positive influence upon, and guidance to, all branches of state government for legislative and regulatory actions in the energy field commensurate with the economic and social goals of the state and nation. The planning conference expressed a desire for this office in the future to aid also in solar technology information dissemination in South Carolina.

Solar Energy Projects in South Carolina

Many of the libraries of the state's academic institutions support intellectually the research involved in solar projects. The University of South Carolina conducts solar cell research and studies methods of economically growing large quantities of silica crystals for the manufacture of such cells. The Rural Housing Research Unit of th Agricultural Research Service (ARS) located at Clemson is studying solar energy for home heating and hot water. As a part of this effort, they are involved in a co-operative research project with Clemson University to develop greenhouse-residence combinations that will use solar energy and waste heat from the residence to reduce energy costs.

Several other solar projects also exist in the state. Solar radiation data is being measured and recorded in the following locations: Agriculture Station, Clemson University; Edisto Agricultural Experimental Station, Blackville; Carolina Power and Light Company, Hartsville; and the Charleston Weather Station. The Coastal Plains Research Center of the ARS of the U. S. Department of Agriculture located at Florence is measuring solar radiation and relating it to crop growth.

Demonstrations of the feasibility of solar energy for commercial and residential uses are being co-ordinated by the Department of Energy. In South Carolina three projects exist. In Columbia a condominium project, The Yacht Cove, is building a multi-family residence using solar energy as the heating source. In Charleston the U. S. Navy is retrofitting a group of single family residences to use solar energy as a heat source. In Greenville the Rural Housing Research Unit at Clemson in co-operation with Mike and Floyd Granger, home-builders, have built a solar-attic house.

With such an environment where solar energy is being researched and applied and where the described information facilities exist, the planning conference participants set about analyzing these facilities, identifying some information needs, and making recommendations to fill those needs.

DELIBERATIONS OF THE PLANNING CONFERENCE

DISCUSSIONS

In the process of analyzing the information network in South Carolina and the information needs of the citizens of the state in the area of solar technology, participants in the planning conference delineated several components of a solar technology information transfer system. These components were as follows: users, characteristics, and awareness of the information; current bibliographies of solar technology information; lists of resources for or generators of solar technology information; and funding sources. Each component was regarded as essential for the success of the information transfer system.

Those persons taking part in the conference concurred that the users of the information would be the consumer or general public, transfer agents, i.e. architects, engineers and others, and technicians involved in research and development. Although any interested citizen would be served, the State Library along with the county libraries would serve primarily transfer agents and the consumer or general public. The general public would be served directly, as well as indirectly through the transfer agents. The technicians involved in research and development would utilize essentially the academic and research libraries.

The characteristics of the information given to these users were also of prime concern. It was stressed that the information

should be timely and as current as possible because of the rapid changes in this field. The information should be filtered and appropriate to answer particular, specific needs, as well as sufficient to make a logical decision.

Arising out of the conference discussions, a major question involving the user, the information, and the location of the information was, "How will people know that the library is a source for solar technology information?" The answer was that public service announcements via radio and television could be used along with the services of local utility companies. It was noted that the Southeastern Library Association has camera-ready copy for television spots, posters, bumper stickers, advertisements, billboards, car cards, as well as audio spots for the radio. This copy might be utilized in the future if funds become available for production. The services of local utility companies could be utilized by placing advertisements on transportation vehicles which they own and operate or by placing flyers in monthly statements. Whatever form of communication is used, it should inform that the library is a source for solar technology information; and when appropriate it should inform as to what is available.

Concern was expressed also for interested individuals to know what is available in the library, and for the disseminators of information to know what kinds of information are available in the market place and who is producing solar technology information. The conference participants agreed that the State Library and the Energy Management Office could aid in filling these needs in several ways. One means would be to generate current bibliographies of solar

technology information designed separately for each of the different types of users: consumer, transfer agents, and technicians. These bibliographies would be made available to county, university, and public school libraries. The conferees also suggested another aid would be the maintenance of a list of agencies and institutions which produce information on solar technology.

The state agencies participating in the conference also expressed a desire for the development of a feedback system where the information specialist would alert the subject specialist of special informational needs. This system would involve a two-way flow of information and might generate new information. A list of the agencies involved in this feedback system also would be kept by the State Library and the Energy Management Office.

Another component talked about was funding. At the local level, state funds would be one source of revenue. Funding or information on funding might also be sought at the regional level from the Southern Solar Energy Center or the Southern States Energy Board. The planners suggested that the bodies responsible for carrying out the recommendations of the conference investigate these funding possibilities.

The role to be played by the South Carolina Library Association in this transfer project was discussed briefly. It was suggested that the Public Services Section of the Association might be utilized in developing a feedback mechanism. In future planning there might be discovered other ways that the Association could play an active role in the dissemination of solar technology information.

The public school system in the state was discussed also as

one agency to receive bibliographies of solar technology information. Ways of allowing the public schools to participate more in the information transfer project might be explored by the State Library and the Energy Management Office.

Having already agreed that the existing information network in the state would be utilized for transfer of solar technology information, and having delineated the components of a solar technology information transfer system, the conferees set about the task of insuring the continuation of the sharing of information as needs continued. The following recommendations were made.

RECOMMENDATIONS

1. The South Carolina State Library (SCSL), as the official state library agency, should in co-ordination with the South Carolina Energy Management Office (SCEMO) assume responsibility for dissemination of solar technology information to all interested citizens of the state. In general, co-ordination of the project would conform to SCSL's regular program of service; however, the following additional activities and services are recommended:
   1.1. The SCSL in co-ordination with the SCEMO and possibly the Public Services Section of the South Carolina Library Association should attempt to develop a feedback system between disseminators of information and the producers of information, i.e. librarians and state agencies, concerning specific areas of solar technology information needs. In developing this system the SCSL and the SCEMO should keep a list of agencies who would form a part of the feedback system.
   1.2. The SCSL and the SCEMO shall be the agencies to assume

responsibility for the continued planning of the co-ordination of the Solar Technology Information Transfer Project in South Carolina. The initial meeting should follow the planning conference on receipt of the final report.

1.3. The SCSL should utilize public communication to make the public aware of the library as a source of solar technology information.

1.4. The SCSL in co-ordination with the SCEMO should generate bibliographies of new materials periodically for each of the three types of users and make these bibliographies available to county, university, and public school libraries.

1.5. The SCSL in co-ordination with the SCEMO should maintain a comprehensive list of resources for or generators of solar technology information.

1.6. The SCSL should provide a mailing list to state agencies who wish to send information to libraries.

2. The South Carolina Energy Management Office should work in co-ordination with the South Carolina State Library in the dissemination of solar technology information to all interested citizens of the state. Among possible contributions of the SCEMO to solar technology information are the following:

2.1. The SCEMO in co-ordination with the SCSL should attempt to develop a feedback system between disseminators of information and the producers of information, i.e. librarians and state agencies, concerning specific areas of solar technology information needs. In developing this system

the SCEMO and the SCSL should keep a list of agencies who would form a part of the feedback system.

2.2. The SCEMO and the SCSL shall be the agencies to assume responsibility for the continued planning of the co-ordination of the Solar Technology Information Transfer Project in South Carolina. The initial meeting should follow the planning conference on receipt of the final report.

2.3. The SCEMO should be encouraged to identify information needs in the solar technology field.

2.4. The SCEMO should from the identified needs set priorities and possibly seek funding.

2.5. The SCEMO should add energy information services as a component of its planning effort and enlist the support and input of the affected agencies in the intergovernmental task force.

2.6. The SCEMO in co-ordination with the SCSL should generate bibliographies of new material periodically for each of the three types of users and make these bibliographies available to county, university and public school libraries.

2.7. The SCEMO in co-ordination with the SCSL should maintain a comprehensive list of resources for or generators of solar technology information.

3. This present system should be regarded as a pilot system which might be developed into a broader energy dissemination program. The SCSL and the SCEMO should explore ways in which the present system can be enhanced in the future with additional services as needs arise and resources become available.

APPENDICES

APPENDIX A

Proposal from the Southeastern Library Association to Oak Ridge National Laboratory for Continuation of the Phase II Operations of the Solar Technology Transfer Program

The Southeastern Library Association proposes to continue performing the tasks necessary to accomplish in four additional states the Phase II operations of Oak Ridge National Laboratory's Solar Technology Transfer Program during the final four months of fiscal 1978. The work will begin with June 1, 1978, and be completed on September 30, 1978. The states selected are: Georgia, Mississippi, South Carolina, and Texas. The tasks will include:

- one planning visit to each state for a representative of SELA coordinated with the director of the Solar Technology Transfer Program from Oak Ridge National Laboratory

- convening a state-wide conference of library leaders as selected by the State Library Agency Director to explain the rationale of the program and obtain any suggestions which they might have

- distribute packets of solar technology publications to all public libraries in each state and provide an in-depth back-up reference collection at the designated major reference centers of each

- conduct orientation/workshop sessions in group scheduling for the reference librarians in each state to give them vocabulary, bibliographic information, sources of information, and background up-date

- hold a state-wide planning conference for representatives from all types of libraries, the state energy authority, the state planning office, the consumer affairs office, and any other government planning units and information services which are particular to the state and have concern or involvement with energy, to determine ways in which a continuing solar energy information system can be developed for the state with a final written report published

- provide Oak Ridge National Laboratory with a report of Phase II activities in all seven states where the operations will have been conducted (Tennessee, Virginia, Louisiana, Georgia, Mississippi, South Carolina, and Texas), including an evaluation summary based upon a jointly selected method

- provide Oak Ridge National Laboratory with a minimum of six copies of a booklet summarizing the Southeastern Library Association's experience in planning and developing with the State Library Agency a state-wide solar information network

A PROPOSAL TO UNION CARBIDE CORPORATION,
OAK RIDGE NATIONAL LABORATORIES,
OAK RIDGE, TENNESSEE

Supplemental to the initial project in Tennessee which served as a pilot, the Southeastern Library Association is proposing to enter into contract with Oak Ridge National Laboratory to continue it's program of assisting in designing, implementing, and monitoring a residual system for dissemination of information first to selected target groups, and secondarily to the general public, within the structure of ORNL's Solar Technology Project. The structure of the system will include the same mechanism employed in Tennessee whereby the concerned individual, particularly from one of the identified transfer agency groups, will be able to make his inquiry on solar technology to the local information center.

The project as developed in Tennessee gave evidence that the public library can become a reliable system for disseminating information on solar technology. The individual seeking information has the assurance that a functioning referral network through the library system will provide information, even when a request for basic information exceeds the capability of local on-site resources. In continuation of the project, the objectives remain to:

1. Utilize the existing mechanisms for planning within the state,

2. Custom design the services for the state with a user-oriented focus,

3. Avoid needless and costly duplication of both basic and administrative services by coordination and expansion of demonstrated effective services,

4. Strengthen the quality of information services by providing support for continued improvement of all kinds of resources.

This proposal is designed to enable the Oak Ridge National Laboratory to contract with the Southeastern Library Association on a per-state unit cost basis. To accomodate to the pattern of funding adopted for 1978 by the Department of Energy, the Southeastern Library Association will provide to the staff of ORNL expertise and assistance through each individual state in developing the component of the Solar Technology Project Phase 1, which covers the transfer of information about resource tools and information services. This coordinated effort between the subject specialists in solar technology and specialists in bibliography and information services is proving effective in Tennessee in planning the statewide network of solar technology information which will become the residual system for dissemination of information. The Southeastern Library Association proposes to serve as the administrative agency to coordinate the activities of planning and development evolving from the information seminars for transfer agents, through the state library agency in each state.

Experience in Tennessee indicated the three basic assumptions upon which the pilot project was developed to be necessary. They are:

1. A foundational "ready reference" packet of solar technology materials should be in an information center readily accessible to each transfer agent,

2. An information program should be initiated to inform each member of the various transfer agency groups where and how solar technology information initially is available, and

3. A planning forum must be provided for representatives of various information units within the state in order to produce a functioning solar technology network.

As a result of a planning conference to develop the statewide network of solar technology information for the state of Tennessee, it became evident that a fourth assumption should be added for the continuation of the program. This is number 4:

4. That librarians should be provided the opportunity to update their reference skills in solar technology to meet the increasing accelerated interest from library users.

These four components are necessary along with an initial planning component from the administrative agency, in order for librarians and libraries to respond in an accelerated pattern of service. Acceleration and special attention are the demands which require specific funding for making use of the library as the dissemination system.

The activities required to support these assumptions have been determined to be:

1. The development of a plan within each state for implementing solar technology transfer information programs including communications, staff, consultants, printing, and travel,

2. The purchase of materials needed to provide public libraries in each county of a state as identified by the staff of the state library agency with ready-reference solar technology information kits including acquisitions, preparation for use, communications, and shipping,

3. Initiation of a public information program including design and staff,

4. Conducting a conference for planning the solar technology network within the state including per diem transportation, staff, printing, supplies, consultants, and the production of a report,

5. Presentation of workshops for librarians to update their reference skills in solar technology including per diem transportation, staff, printing, and communication.

It should be noted that the budget proposed as an outline for a unit cost structure for developing the program in each state will require a different adjustment of amounts in the various components of the project for a state such as Tennessee wherein follow-up activities are required. Two of these adjustments involve a greater proportion of resources commited to the initial development of a public information program, and the initiation of the evaluation component of the project. The proposal to ORNL includes the expectation of the Southeastern Library Association to administrator the follow-up program in Tennessee and to initiate the project in the selected states of Virginia and Louisiana.

□ OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT
J.B. HOWELL
Mississippi College Library
Clinton, Mississippi 39056
□ OFFICE OF THE VICE-PRESIDENT
HELEN D. LOCKHART
Memphis/Shelby County Public Library
And Information Center
Memphis, Tennessee 38104
□ OFFICE OF THE TREASURER
WILLIAM H. ROBERTS
Forsyth County Public Library
Winston-Salem, North Carolina 27106
□ OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY
LARRY T. NIX
Greenville County Library
Greenville, South Carolina 29602
□ OFFICE OF THE
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR
JOHNNIE GIVENS
P.O. Box 987
Tucker, Georgia 30084
404/939-5080

APPENDIX B

A PLANNING CONFERENCE
FOR
SOLAR TECHNOLOGY INFORMATION TRANFER

August 1-2, 1978

Carolina Town House
Columbia, South Carolina

AGENDA

Tuesday, August 1

10:00 a.m. - 5:00 p.m.
Carolina Town House
Deauville #3

PLANNING FOR SOLAR TECHNOLOGY INFORMATION TRANSFER

Presiding - Johnnie Givens
Executive Director - SELA

Introduction of Participants

Announcements

Background

Interaction of participants in a planning mode

(Box lunches will be served at noon)

Reservation for the participants who wish to have dinner together as a group will be made for Tuesday evening.

Wednesday, August 2

8:30 a.m. - 11:30 a.m. Carolina Town House	Presiding - Johnnie Givens Executive Director, SELA
	Introduction of participants who joined the conference
	Design of the information dissemination system - the participants
11:30 a.m. - 1:30 p.m.	Lunch

(Cassandra Gissendanner will serve as recorder/editor and will outline the plan during this break.)

1:30 p.m. - 3:00 p.m.	Presentation of the plan outline-Cassandra Gissendanner
	Reaction - approval of the plan - the participants

APPENDIX C

A PLANNING CONFERENCE FOR
SOLAR TECHNOLOGY INFORMATION TRANSFER

August 1-2, 1978
Carolina Town House
Columbia, South Carolina

PARTICIPANTS

Jim Bostwick
Energy Coordinator
SC Energy Management Office
1205 Pendleton Street
Columbia, SC 29201
803/758-2050

Jan Buvinger
Head, Reference Department
Charleston County Library
404 King Street
Charleston, South Carolina 29403
803/723-1645

Jane Clark
Southern State Energy Board
Southern Region Energy/
Environmental Information Center
#1 Exchange Place
2300 Peachford Road
Suite 1150
Atlanta, Georgia 30338
404/458-6871

Jessie Coles
Planning Director
Office of State Planning
State Auditor's Office
Box 11333
Columbia, South Carolina 29211
803/758-8608

Verd Cunningham
Building Design Associate
Division of General Services
300 Gervais Street
Columbia, South Carolina 29201
803/758-7252

Virginia DuPre
Executive Secretary
SC State Housing Authority
Suite 540
2221 Devine Street
Columbia, South Carolina 29205
803/758-2844

Carl J. Garris Jr.
State Department of Education
1429 Senate Street
Room 611
Columbia, South Carolina 29201
803/758-3274

Cassandra Gissendanner
110 Otter Trail
West Columbia, South Carolina 29169
803/794-9363

Johnnie Givens
Executive Director
Southeastern Library Association
P.O. Box 987
Tucker, Georgia 30084
404/939-5080

Stephen Graham
Executive Assistant
SC Dept. of Consumer Affairs
P.O. Box 5757
Columbia, South Carolina 29250
803/758-2040

Margie Herron
South Carolina State Library
P.O. Box 11469
Columbia, South Carolina 29211
803/758-3181

Eileen M. Janas
Assistant for the Solar Technology
Transfer Program
Southeastern Library Association
P.O. Box 987
Tucker, Georgia 30084
404/939-5080

Arthur Jenson
President, Association for Educational
Communication and Technology
Vocational Education Media Center
10 Tillman Hall
Clemson University
Clemson, South Carolina 29631
803/656-3115

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SELA/ORNL

PARTICIPANTS (CONT.)

Anna King
Director
Richland County Public Library
1400 Sumter Street
Columbia, South Carolina 29201
803/799-9084

Ralph Magoffin
Deputy Commissioner
Department of Agriculture
Box 11280
Columbia, South Carolina 29211
803/758-2426

Cecil Mills
Director of Engineering
SC Division of General Services
300 Gervais Street
Columbia, South Carolina 29201
803/758-7252

Earle Moore
Coordinator
SC Department of Development and Grants
State Board for Technical and Comprehensive Education
1429 Senate Street
Columbia, South Carolina 29201
803/758-5794

David Paynter
Director
Florence County Library
319 S. Irby Street
Florence, South Carolina 29501
803/662-8424

Lennart Pearson
President
South Carolina Library Association
Presbyterian College Library
Clinton, South Carolina 29325
803/833-2820

Jack Pitzer
Head, Business, Science and Technology Dept.
Greenville County Library
300 College Street
Greenville, South Carolina 29601
803/242-5000

Lamar E. Priester
Deputy Commissioner for Environmental Health and Safety
Department of Health and Environmental Control
2600 Bull Street
Columbia, South Carolina 29201
803/758-8491

Betty Shields
Oak Ridge National Laboratory
P.O. Box X
Oak Ridge, Tennessee 37830
615/483-8611 ext. 30358

Roy Shive
Mechanical Engineer II
SC Energy Management Office
1205 Pendleton Street
Columbia, South Carolina 29201
803/758-2050

Mary Toll
Reference Librarian
South Carolina State Library
P.O. Box 11469
Columbia, South Carolina 29211
803/758-3181

Kenneth Toombs
Director
University of South Carolina Library
Columbia, South Carolina 29208
803/777-3142

Estellene Walker
Librarian
South Carolina State Library
P.O. Box 11469
Columbia, South Carolina 29211
803/758-3181

John Watkins
Director
Residential Home Builders Commission
Suite 312
2221 Devine Street
Columbia, South Carolina 29205
803/758-7091

APPENDIX D

CHECKLIST
OF
SOLAR ENERGY MATERIALS PROVIDED TO ALL SOUTH CAROLINA
PUBLIC LIBRARIES BY THE SOUTHEASTERN LIBRARY ASSOCIATION
UNDER CONTRACT TO THE
OAK RIDGE NATIONAL LABORATORY
AS PART OF THE
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY SOLAR TECHNOLOGY TRANSFER PROJECT

Basics of Solar Utilization. Reprint from "HUD Intermediate Minimum Property Standards Supplement, 1977 Edition, Solar Heating and Domestic Hot Water Systems."

Bibliography on Passive Solar Energy Designs and Systems. NSHCIC

Bibliography on Public Utilities and Solar Energy. NSHCIC

Buying Solar. Federal Energy Administration. June 1976
GPO SN 041-018-00120-4 $1.85

Collector Sizing Computer Programs. NSHCIC

Films/Slides - Solar Energy for Heating and Cooling of Buildings. NSHCIC

Forrester, Larry. The Insurance Perspective. Presentation Made at the New England Council's "New England and the Nation: Solar Energy Perspectives," October 28, 1976

From HUD Energy. Sit Down...Digested from "In the Bank... or Up the Chimney?" Department of Housing and Urban Development, October 1975. NSHCIC

Heating and Air Conditioning Systems Installation Standards for One and Two Family Dwellings and Multifamily Housing Including Solar. Sheet Metal and Air Conditioning Contractors' National Association, Inc., 8224 Old Courthouse Rd., Tyson's Corner, Vienna, VA, 22180. $6.00

An Introduction to Solcost: A New Simplified Design Method for Residential and Light Commercial Solar Heating and Cooling. ERDA Division of Solar Energy, Technology Transfer Branch, 2nd Ed. 1977
International Business Services, Inc.
Solar Group, 1010 Vermont Ave., Washington, D.C. 20005

List of Published Standards, Codes and Performance Criteria Relating to Solar Heating and Cooling Applications. NSHCIC

National Program for Solar Heating and Cooling of Buildings. ERDA, Division of Solar Energy, Nov. 1976 ERDA 76-6 GPO SN 060-000-00043-3 $1.55

National Science Teachers' Association Factsheet #7 - Solar Heating and Cooling. DOE TIC

National Solar Heating and Cooling Information Center. A Complete Source for Solar Heating and Cooling Information. NSHCIC

Passive Design Ideas for the Energy Conscious Consumer. NSHCIC

Practical and Do-It-Yourself Projects for Solar Utilization. NSHCIC

Reading List for Solar Energy. NSHCIC

Residential Energy from the Sun: A Brief Description of HUD's Solar Heating and Cooling Demonstration Program. March 1978. NSHCIC

Selected Department of Energy Publications. DOE TIC

Solar Air Conditioning Bibliography. NSHCIC

Solar Assisted Heat Pump, The, (description of how a heat pump works). NSHCIC

Solar Assisted Heat Pumps - A List of Technical Sources. NSHCIC

Solar Directories. NSHCIC

Solar Energy. DOE TIC

Solar Energy by William W. Eaton. DOE TIC

Solar Energy and Your Home. HUD, 1977 NSHCIC

Solar Energy Bibliography for Children and Young Adults. NSHCIC

Solar Energy for Agriculture and Industry. EDM-840 DOE TIC

Solar Energy Information Locator. 1978 Solar Energy Research Institute, 1536 Cole Blvd., Golden, Colorado 80401

Solar Energy Market Potential and Projections Bibliography. NSHCIC

Solar Energy Newsletters. NSHCIC

Solar Energy Publications Available from the Government Printing Office. NSHCIC

Solar Greenhouse Bibliography and List of Plans. NSHCIC

Solar Heating and Domestic Hot Water Systems: Component Description. Reprint from "HUD Intermediate Minimum Property Standards Supplement, 1977 Edition, Solar Heating and Domestic Hot Water Systems."

Solar Hot Water and Your Home. NSHCIC

Solar House Plans. NSHCIC

Solar Kit Manufacturers NSHCIC

Solar Mobile Homes NSHCIC

Solar Retrofit Bibliography. NSHCIC

Solar Water Heating Consumer Guide. New England Electric Co. 20 Turnpike Road., Westborough, Massachusetts 01581

Sources of Information on Alternative Energies. NSHCIC

Swimming Pool Heaters. NSHCIC

Testing Facilities for Solar Equipment. NSHCIC

Yellot, John I. and MacPhee, Carl W., Solar Energy Utilization for Heating and Cooling. Chapter 59 of the 1974 Edition, Applications Volume of the ASHRAE Guide and Data Book Series. GPO SN 038-000-00188-4 $.70

ORDERING INFORMATION

1) DOE TIC
U.S. Department of Energy
Technical Information Center
P.O. Box 62
Oak Ridge, TN 37830

2) GPO
Superintendent of Documents
U.S. Government Printing Office
Washington, D.C. 20402
(Minimum GPO Order, $1.00)

3) NSHCIC
National Solar Heating and Cooling Information Center
P.O. Box 1607
Rockville, MD 20850

APPENDIX E

SOURCES FOR SOLAR INFORMATION

SOUTH CAROLINA LIBRARIES:

The Local Public Library

Your public library is an excellent source for solar technology information. In South Carolina, the smaller libraries which may not have exactly what you need are part of an interlibrary loan network which makes larger or more technical collections available. Every public library in South Carolina will have materials on solar technology as part of the Solar Technology Information Transfer Project. Materials will be available at the South Carolina State Library to supplement the local collections of the county libraries. The State Library's materials may be obtained through interlibrary loan.

South Carolina State Library
1500 Senate Street
Columbia, South Carolina 29201
John Landrum
Head of Reference

South Carolina Colleges and Universities:

The materials and expertise found at the state colleges and universities can serve as a back up to the local library collections. They probably will not be the first place to approach for assistance, but they are an important resource to remember for technical information. Only the two major research libraries are mentioned here because their collections are the most extensive in this field and would probably be most useful for technical information.

Clemson University
Robert Muldrow Cooper Library
Clemson, South Carolina
Charles W. Triche III
Science Interlibrary Loan Librarian
Peggy H. Cover
Science, Technology, and Agriculture Reference Librarian

University of South Carolina
Thomas Cooper Library
Science Library
Columbia, South Carolina
Carolyn Stanley
Science Librarian

SOURCES FOR SOLAR INFORMATION

STATE AGENCIES:

South Carolina State Library
1500 Senate Street
Columbia, South Carolina 29201
John Landrum
Head of Reference

This library has a technical collection of solar technology information that supplements the local collections of the county libraries. The State Library's materials may be obtained through interlibrary loan by contacting a local county library.

South Carolina Energy Management Office
1205 Pendleton Street
Columbia, South Carolina 29201
(803) 758-2050

At this time this office is one of the state's major sources of energy information. Although its main efforts are in the area of energy conservation, it will answer any solar technology information question if it has the necessary data. If the agency does not have the information, it will recommend the proper source for obtaining the information. The office does maintain liaison with other state agencies, energy offices, federal agencies, industry, and the public.

SOURCES FOR SOLAR INFORMATION

ASSOCIATIONS:

American Section of the International Solar Energy Society
300 State Road 401
Cape Canaveral, Florida 32920

Solar Energy Industries Association
1001 Connecticut Avenue NW
Suite 800
Washington, D. C. 20036
(202) 293-2981

SEIA is a trade association concerned primarily with legislation and lobbying. They also publish a directory of solar manufacturers.

American Society of Heating, Refrigerating and Air Conditioning Engineers
345 East 47th Street
New York, New York 10017
(212) 644-7953

Attn: Mr. N. A. LaCourte for technical or engineering publications particularly in the area of standards.

Sheet Metal and Air Conditioning Contractors National Association
8224 Old Courthouse Road
Vienna, Virginia 22180

Mr. B. L. Mawyer for technical and engineering assistance particularly in the area of standards.

SOURCES FOR SOLAR INFORMATION

NATIONAL

Parts of this list were developed by the Virginia Energy Office.

Library of Congress
10 First Street S. E.
Washington, D. C. 20540
(202) 462-5000

The LOC researches energy issues and makes many of its publications available to Congress and the public; maintains a reference collection of books and journals on energy.

NASA
Scientific and Technical Information Office
NASA Headquarters
Washington, D. C. 20546
(202) 755-3548

The Office provides manual and computerized literature searches on solar energy; provides access to the data bases of DOD, DOE and through commercial arrangements to many additional scientific and technical data bases; preparation of bibliographies; abstracting and indexing; microfiche.

National Climatic Center (NOAA)
Federal Building
Asheville, N. C. 28801
(704) 258-2850

The center collects, analyzes and distributes climatological data; maintains archives and microfilms basic records; including solar radiation information and records heating degree days for the weather stations in South Carolina.

National Energy Information Center
Federal Building, Rm 4358
12th & Pennsylvania Avenue, N. W.
Washington, D. C. 20461
(202) 566-9820

The center serves as the federal government's central clearinghouse for energy information; maintains liaison with other federal agencies, Congress, the White House, state agencies, industry, and the public; refers solar inquiries to the federal agencies involved in national solar programs, has access to more than 60 solar energy related government and industry data bases. The data bases provide access to comprehensive collections of solar energy literature, including applications of solar technology, commercial and residential solar heating and cooling and solar legislation.

SOURCES FOR SOLAR INFORMATION

National Science Foundation (RANN Document Center)
1800 G Street, N. W.
Washington, D. C. 20550
(202) 632-7396

The information center of the RANN (Research Applied to National Needs) program provides access to all RANN reports; has all NSF/RANN research reports on solar energy; coverage includes solar energy's social, economic and environmental impact; reports indexed by title, author, performing organization grant or contract number and NSF/RANN numbers.

National Solar Heating & Cooling Information Center
P. O. Box 1607
Rockville, Md. 20850
(800) 523-2929

The Center was developed to act as a clearinghouse for solar power information. The toll free telephone number is provided by the National Center as a convenient source of information about solar heating and cooling technologies. The Center can provide general and technical information, the names of architects and builders in your area with solar experience, listings of books and periodicals on specific subjects, and the location of solar homes and offices. The Center should be your first contact about grants for demonstration programs too.

National Technical Information Service (NTIS)
U. S. Department of Commerce
5285 Port Royal Road
Springfield, Virginia 22161
(703) 557-4600

NTIS is a clearinghouse for the public sale of government-sponsored research, development and engineering reports, and studies prepared by federal agencies, grantees, state agencies, firms under contract to the government and special technology groups. The center provides reference and referral; literature searching; retrieval services; selective dissemination of information.

Office of Technology Assessment
119 D Street N. E.
Washington, D. C. 20002
(202) 225-8711

OTA advises Congress on technology assessment in energy-related areas; has undertaken studies to determine the technological and economic feasibility, as well as the environmental and other impacts, of producing on-site electricity from solar energy.

SOURCES FOR SOLAR INFORMATION

Smithsonian Science Information Exchange, Inc.
1730 M Street, N. W.
Room 300
Washington, D. C. 20036
(202) 381-4211

The Exchange serves as a national source for information on research in progress; covers publicly and privately supported research projects on solar energy on the international, national, state and local levels; collects information from more than 1,300 federal, state and local agencies, foundations, associations, and universities and processes over 100,000 research projects per year. They also prepare solar research information packages.

Tennessee Valley Authority
New Sprankle Building
Knoxville, Tennessee 37902
(615) 637-0101

The Center is examining the use of solar radiation in power systems; is analyzing the state of solar R & D in residential heating and cooling. TVA's information center is open to the public daily, and they prefer to handle written requests for information.

U. S. Department of Energy
Division of Solar Technology and Energy Storage
600 E Street, N. W.
Washington, D. C. 20545

This division includes solar branch areas in: photovoltaics, ocean and wind systems, fuels and biomass systems, environmental and resource assessment branch, thermal power systems.

U. S. Department of Energy
Headquarters Library
Room 223
20 Massachusetts Avenue, N. W.
Washington, D. C. 20545
(202) 376-9015

The Library's collection contains information on all aspects of solar energy. Reference and referral services are available on a limited basis and the library is open to the public.

U. S. Department of Energy
Office of Solar Applications
20 Massachusetts Avenue, N. W.
Washington, D. C. 20545

This office will provide information on solar heating and cooling programs, demonstration programs, research and development programs, barriers and incentive programs and agricultural and industrial process heat branch programs.

SOURCES FOR SOLAR INFORMATION

U. S. Department of Energy
Technical Information Center (TIC)
P. O. Box 62
Oak Ridge, Tennessee
(615) 483-8611 ext. 4352

The center maintains an extensive computerized information data base on all energy topics, including solar energy; publishes solar RD&D input to its central information base through "Solar Energy Update" and "DOE Energy Research Abstracts" which references to reports, journal articles, conference proceedings, theses, patents and monographs covering solar heat storage, environmental aspects of solar energy systems, solar energy conversion, solar thermal power plants, solar space heating and air conditioning and solar collectors.

The TIC provides information and report distribution on request.

U. S. Government Printing Office
Superintendent of Documents
Washington, D. C. 20402
(202) 783-3238

Sells government periodicals and subscription services on all areas of solar energy, energy resources and conservation.

U. S. Housing and Urban Development Solar Heating and Cooling
Demonstration Program
451 Seventh Street, S. W.
Washington, D. C. 20410
(202) 755-5574

Publishes "HUD Solar Status", a monthly publication, the office disseminates the results of solar technologies and social, economic and legal barriers. They also solicit proposals at specific phases of the residential solar energy programs.